NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STOR. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF ICE-NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway-Young STREET ON THE

LAURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-CLASSE

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Breadway-Six Deckles

WOOD'S MINSTHELS, 444 Broadway-Ermopian Min-

RELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—Biblical AND

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-VADUARIE

BROOKLYN CHURCH, corner of Clinton and Gates ave-ballad Entrictainment by Mr. Frazer, assisted by Mr. Sedowick and Son.

New York, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

e Cunard steamship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, will have Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon.

Hennie (printed in English and French) will be sublished at ten o'cleck in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence.

York Faran will be received at the following places a Rurope -

do do 8 l'ince de la Bourse.

10. do 7 Rumford street.

11. John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Herani will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The Anti-Fillmore American Convention held its Sourth day's session in this city yesterday. The morning's session was enlivened by the secession in a body of the New Jersey delegation, and the subsewent bolting of individual members from the New York and Pennsylvania delegations, and of Dela wase's sole representative. The ground of secession was alleged to be that the sentiment of the Convention was more in favor of republicanism than of Ame icaniem. There were several informal ballots taken in the morning session without any choice having been made. The first ballot taken in the afternoon sion—the ninth in number—resulted in the infor mal nomination of Mr. Banks, the vote being as fol-

John C. Fremont, of Cal.

Mr. Banks was then declared the unanimous shoice of the Convention for the candidacy. The Convention then proceeded to vote informally for a candidate for the Vice Presidency; and on the first vote Wm. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania, received a majority, and was subsequently declared the unanimous choice for the candidacy of that office. The vote for the Vice Presidency was as follows:-

Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania..... John C. Frement, of California. manital Hamim, of Maine. Ambony Celby, of New Hampshire. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio..... Bemas Ford, of Ohio. Chauncey Schaffer, of New York

The Convention was subsequently entertained by speeches from ex-Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia: Mr. Johnston, the Wice Presidential candidate, and Mr. Ford, of Ohio. After the adoption of a platform and the appointment of a committee to wait on Mr. Banks and to confer with the Republican Convention, the Convention adjourned till Thursday, at 10 The bolter's met at National Hall, and organized

by the selection of A. S. Livingston, of New Jersey, as chairman. Speeches were made by S. J. Bayard Allen, Jones, Livingston and Hulstead, of New Jersey, Rauch, of Pennsylvania, Jones and Hildreth, of New York: E. J. Perrin, of Tennessee, and others. The committee on nominations reported the names of Commodore Stockton for the Presidency, and Kenmeth Rayner for the Vice Presidency, and the report speeches and the proceedings will be found reported fully in our columns. At the close of the proceedings it was announced that Commodore Brockton would atttend the Convention to-day

The Republican National Convention meets in Philadelphia to-day. A large number of delegates were on the ground yesterday, arranging the pre-Sminarics, and canvassing the chances of the various aspirants for nomination. Our special corves pondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere in our columns, furnishes a graphic report of the say ings, doings, speculations and ballottings of the dif-Serent delegations. Col. Fremont appears to be the savorite of the field.

A spirited Buchanan ratification meeting was held in Brooklyn last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. John Vanderbilt, ex-Congressman Murphy, Horace F. Clark and others, and the Cincinnati no minations were vociferously endorsed.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clayton offered another plan for the pacification of Kanaca. He proposes to abolish the existing Territorial Legislature and elect a new one, the voters to be bong fide in habitants of the Territory three months, and of their respective districts one month premions to the day of election. The laws of the Territory relative to the discussion of the slavery question and the maintenance of the Fughive Slave law are also to be abelished. The people are authorized to form a State government when the population shall have reached the number of \$3,420. This is the third proposition presented in the Senate for the settlement of the Kanas troubles. Mr. Trumbull wants to annex the Territory to Nebraska; Mr. Crimenden believes Gen. Scott can restor: tranquility among the squarter sovereigns; while Mr. Clayton is in favor of taking a free start altogether. Mr. Adams delivered a speech upon his bill attending the probetionary term of aliens desires of becoming naturalized. The resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature condemnatory of the S. war er assault were presented, and after some discussion mere ordered to e printed. The Senate adjourned till Thursday. The House was not in session

It is reported that Secretary Marcy has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make forcible resistance to the coi lection of the Sound dues at Elsnore, for on year from the 14th instant; thus virtually bequeat hing this question to the next administration. Meant me the dues will be paid under protest, never to be a e

covered, of course, by our merchanta. The cotton market was active yesterday, with sales of about 6,000 bales, included in which were 2 000 bales in transito, at full prices, the quotations being given in another column. Flour was pretty active, though at low rates, for inferior and common grades, closing, however, without important change in quotations. Wheat was active, with fair to good Canada white, at 1 \$1 52 a \$1 65; prime Southern do., at \$1 77; Milwankie winter red at \$1 30, and Southern red at \$1 45 a \$1 52. Corn was in fair request, at 43c. a 52c. for poor to good sound mixed, and 57c. a 58c. good to prime Southern yellow. Pork sold at \$19 25 for mess. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 1,500 a 1,600 hhds. and 650 boxes and 5,000 bags, balance or the cargo of Manila to arrive—all at prices given elsew here. The sales of coffee reached market closing firm. Freights opened dull for British ports, but clesed with a firmer fee ng. Engagements of flour and grain to Liverpool and London were pretty freely made, at rates give : in an

Important intelligence from Mexico, relative to onstration of the Spanish fleet upon Vera Cruz, is given on the second page of to-day's HERALD. The Spanish Minister had arrived at the capital, but at last accounts had not been officially received.

on 30th and Havre on 31st May, do not contain a single word of news relative to the reception of Padre Vijil, as Nicaraguan, Minister by our govern

Our correspondent at Port an Prince, writing on the 2d instant says, that yellow fever still prevailed there, although not in a virulent form. The country was rather agitated in a political sense, but nothing of war or revolution was in prospect. The products of the country were becoming more abundant, and trade, both foreign and domestic, was improv-

Property owners and residents on Fifth avenue are suffering from apprehensions of a railroad being constructed through that thoroughfare. In another column will be found a report of what was said upon the subject before a meeting yesterday of the Coun cilmen Committee on Streets, relative to the exten sion of Laurens street to connect Fifth avenue and the counter proposition to extend Sixth avenue Broome and Laurens streets The ulterior project is understood to be to extend College place to the Battery, and with this street thus extended, and connecting with West Broad-way and Laurens street, to form a continuous street from down town parallel with Broadway. The question is as to connecting the street with the Sixth or the Fifth avenue. In the latter case, it is supposed a railroad through Fifth avenue must inevi tably follow. Parties desirous of forming a Fifth avenue railroad company to the Battery, by Laurens street, West Broadway and College place, are stated as being at the bottom of the project.

The shareholders of the Academy of Music pro perty met in the building last night, in order to take measures to relieve the company from its pre sent financial embarrassment. No definite action was had, but it was determined not to sell the pro perty if possible. An addition of one hundred new members was advocated. A committee was ap pointed with power to draw up a report, unde egal advice, to be presented at a future meeting.

Projected Conquest of Mexico by the Euro rope and America.

In another column will be found mention of the semi-blockade-for it amounts to this-of the port of Vera Cruz by a Spanish squadron from Cuba. The pretext is this. In 1853 the Mexican government owed money to various individuals, among others several subjects of the Spanish crown. In that year a convention was made by the existing government of Mexico with that of Queen Isabella, providing for the settle ment of these claims. It is charged by the Spaniards that Mexico has not only failed to fulfil her bargain, as stipulated in the treaty, but has used force and fraud to deprive the creditors of the evidences of their debt. This has been denied by the Mexican authorities. While the controversy was pending, an inquiry was made of the Spanish Ministry in the Cortes whether any steps had been taken to bring Mexico to reason; and the Minister answered (the conversation will be found in another column) that all the disposable naval force of Spain had been sent to enforce the demand preferred by the Spanish Ambassador upon the Mexican government; that it was hoped that the matter might be settled without a recourse to violence; but that, under any circum stances. Spain would insist on her view of the controversy being practically acknowledged to be the right one. The Spanish Cortes were quite eager for war with Mexico. On the other hand, we learn from the city of Mexico that the pre vailing feeling there was adverse to any negotia tion on the subject of the Spanish claims so long as the Spanish fleet remained off the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

It is not our business to enter into a discussion of the illegitimacy or rightfulness of the Spanish claims. Their character concerns the Mexicans by the Spaniards would concern as in a very marked and particular manner. And we are bound to say that to us that seems by no means an unlikely contingency. To raise money is beyoud the power of the present Mexican government: to deliberate, to strain their resources under an armed threat, to submit to be dishonored in the eyes of all the world by the decayed and broken down power of Spain-this is not what may be expected from the government of Scnor Comonfort.

Though the course of Spain appears, on the face of the documents, to be a spontaneous movement on the part of her ministry, prompted solely by private feelings, it is in all probability the fruit of a decision of the principal European Pow ers. The tripartite treaty-between Great Britain France and Spain, for the protection of Spanish interests on this continent or this hemisphere-is well known to all. At the time of the close of the Peace Conferences at Paris it was popularly rumored in that city that the contracting Powers had come to a secret understanding with regard to the relations of Spain and the United States. The rumor excited but little talk, as it was not seen how or where the United States and Spain could come into collision; but if a Spanish intervention in Mexico. with an ultimate view to the reconquest of that country, was among the future objects contemplated at the time, a war between Spain and the United States may naturally have been regarded as a very likely consequence of the movement. and the powerful allies of Spain may naturally have offered to see her through the peril.

The matter may yet, happily, he regarded with coolness: Mexico is not yet conquered; but no one can reflect for a moment upon the position of the fleet now lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz without perceiving that we are approaching a most critical and alarming period of our history. Satisfaction or concession are not to be expected from the Comonfort government; there is nothing for the Spanish fleet to do but to bombard San Juan and seize Vera Cruz, as a stepping stone to the conquest of the country; or to withdraw defeated-a thing which they can hardly be expected to do. The chances appear very strongly in favor of their adoption of the former course; and. unless the ctories which were lately current in Paris, the published accounts of the tripartite treaty, and 'be late striking indications of the interest taken by the French Emperor in Spanish affairs, are all deception together, the chances are, more over, that the Spaniards invade Mexico with the concurrence, and the moral support of at least the maritime Powers of Europe. How soon this moral support might be converted into a material alliance would probably depend on circumstances. Spain. with a disciplined army of 10,360 men, might conquer Mexico; she might require foreign help.

this contingency may not have been overlooked. it is rather curious that not only have the maritime Powers lately strengthened their naval force in this hemisphere, but Prussla, Austria and Russia have also sent squadrons to this station, ostensibly for the protection of emigrants. Ifto suppose a case—the Peace Conference, after their work was done, had listened to the entreaties of the Spanish Minister, and taken in hand the case of Mexico, Spain and Cuba; if the Spaniard had proposed to them to steal a leaf from the Ostend Conference book, and seize Mexico as a material guarantee both for the settlement of the Spanish claims and for the good behavior of this country; if Spain had agreed to take the initiative, while the other Powers stood by and looked on, ready to interfere in case any strong Power took the side of Mexico, what more, what else would have happened besides what we have seen?

Mr Gadeden has just returned from Mexico with a new commercial treaty in his pocket Rumor says that that treaty covenants to grant to the United States many commercial privileges, including the right of way across Tehuantepec, in return for their protection in case, of trouble between Mexico and any European Power. Many will hope this is so. If there is a treaty, of course there can be no hesitation in the mind of the President how to act. But, at any rate, the United States cannot sit by quietly and see Spain re-conquer Mexico and set up a new monarchy under some junior member of the reigning house. A war with Europe would be bad, but this would be worse, beyond all doubt.

We trust that some member of Congress will take the earliest opportunity of requesting of the President all the information he has, both on the subject of the commercial treaty and on the movement of the Spanish fleet. If Europe will not let us be at peace, let us, at all events, not drift into war blindfold.

THE CENTRAL ANERICAN QUESTION-MORE DISPUTES WITH ENGLAND .- The enlistment diffculty is now a mere matter of history, however it ends, and whatever becomes of Mr. Dallas. But the Central American difficulty is unsettled, and will, we fear, continue in that state for some time to come. It is in reality one of those disputes which appear very easy on the surface to settle ; but which, when they are approached and examined closely, present difficulties of remarkable

The chief of these arises from the astonishing prejudice which the English seem to display on the subject of Central America. Englishmen reason invariably as though England was equi-distant from Nicaragua with the United States They have no colonies of any consequence, no interests, no settlements, no allies even, within reach of mischief, whatever happens to Central America: the United States are close neighbors of all the Central American States, and Central America is their only highway from one class of States to the other. Yet the English will never allow that this country ought to have the least preponderance there. What if the United States meddled in the concerns of Belgium or the Hanse towns?

Again, the English seem to have made up their minds irrevocably that Walker is an embodiment of all the grosser vices, and that his success in Central America is a consummation which Providence and every true Briton ought to labor to avert. Why so? Is it because the governments which Walker is overthrowing were never able to offer travellers or settlers a decent security for life and property? Is it because an Englishman could not do business with Nicaragua or Costa Rica with any degree of safety vatil Walker came? The past condition of these countries has been a disgrace to the world and a serious injury to all mercantile nations, England especially; now, for the first time, there is a hance that sound institutions of the Anglo-Saxon stamp will be set up there, and that a demand for British goods will spring up where there never was a great an injury to England?

But, the English say, Nicaragua will be annex ed to the Union. If it were, how would that injure England? But, in fact, there are far more advocates for the annexation of Canada than for that of Nicaragua, and the former is by far the more likely event. Reasons which, perhaps foreigners cannot well appreciate, would wholly prevent a proposal for the annexation of Nica ragua from obtaining ten votes in Congress.

It is greatly to be feared that the English are allowing their French friends to push them on towards unpleasant relations with this country when their real interest lies in the opposite direc tion. France would be a gainer by a war be tween the United States and England-such is Napoleon's calculation (as it was Choiseul's), to which he will adhere till he tries it-and, there fore, the most must be made of the question of Central America. Hence the very abusive articles in the French papers, especially those connected with the government; and hence, per haps, the bold movements of Spain, which are noticed elsewhere. But if the English allow themselves to be made the tools of Louis Napo leon's ambitious projects, the evil consequence will not fall wholly on their antagonists, and a sore will be opened that will run for years.

Look at the Central American question with out prejudice-bury the Clayton-Bulwer treaty very deep indeed-and leave the questions in dispute to some one, or three good men, to be settled once and forever. And let this be done seon for a new boundary dispute—the worst we have known yet—is about to arise Our Northwestern boundary has got to be re-drawn, and may Providense save us from the politicians that will have

to arcange it! Mone Mormons.—The good ship Thornton from Liverpool, with seven hundred and fifty Mormons on board, arrived at this port yesterday, and the saints were safely housed in the emigrants' retiring rooms at Castle Garden before night. They are a solid and comfortable looking body of passengers for the New Jerusalem of the Great Salt Lake. See our reporter's

account in another column. At this rate of increase—for the brethren at pear to be sending out to the Salt Lake reinforcements at the rate of from twenty to thirty thousand a year-at this rate, we say, the Mormon Territory of Utah, upon the score of population, will probably be entitled to admission before Kansas, notwithstanding the fact that Utah appears, amid this Kansas fuse and fury, to be wholly overlooked. At all events they may expect at Washington, in a week or two, a formal application from the saints of Utah for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, polygamy and ell. And here comes in a nice questionnicer than niggers-between Congress and squatter sovereignty. Does Congress or does squatter Does the constitution reach it? What is to be done with it? The question will soon be put, and it will have to be met. We should, in the meantime, like to have the opinion of some of our belligerent clergymen, so anxious about the nigger question in Kansas, whether, under the onstitution, a State can or cannot be admitted into the Union, the religion of which State allows a man two, five, ten or fifty wives at his discretion. Utah and the saints must be looked after.

MORALS ABROAD-CONVICTION OF PALMER. The last English mails bring us the conclusion of the trial of Palmer, who has been convicted of the poisoning of a sporting friend of the name of Cook, by administering antimony and strichnine. We do not regard the incidents of this trial, ably conducted as it was, nor the graphic illustrations in the English papers of the life and times of the convict; nor shall we culogise the sternness of English law, which is no respecter of persons. But, as indications of morals and tastes abroad the circumstances are instructive. This is another instance of a most fatal tendency in the sporting and fashionable ranks of English society; mong those first at the race course and last on he exchange, who live for the gratification of taste and fashion only, and who have ceased to be truly English.

But a short time since, we saw an eminent banking house, which had engulfed alike the savings of the studious, the incomes of the rich and the revenues of the religious, driven from the highest and most commanding walks in life to the table, and the dock, and the prison. A member of Parliament-a giant in forgery and false pretenses-extended in desperatio a lifeless corpse, by his own self-punishing hand; and now a hero of the Derby and the Oaks, sentenced to the gallows for poisoning a lucky companion. If we cross the Channel, we see also the beginning of a similar end. Louis Napoleon, who has ventured much himself, has interdicted his own immediate dependents from speculating on the Bourse. But the mania is unchecked. Speculation and its attendant venality and hardihood is still carrying on its work, and public and private honor is debauched by the desire of sudden wealth and immediate enjoyment.

The truth is that quite a large portion of the aristocratic classes of both England and France is sadly discipated and unprincipled. Not long since a British peer had to pay enormous losses in stocks incurred by a pretty and reckless wife All this may be attributed to the spirit of speculation which is now infecting society, and it is our opinion that we have not yet heard of all the miseries which are inevitable. We venture to predict that more and more are to follow, to shock public feeling and to shake our confidence in men and manners. The ardent desire of obtaining wealth, that it may be expended in fashionable folly, and the lack of principle which induces the attempt, are full of warning and we cannot shut our eyes to the sad conse quences which must ensue. The aristocracy of ooth France and England, and many of the middling classes, are following a career disastrous to virtue and humanity. Their minds are bent upon physical enjoyment, cost what it may. To compass this, all the restraints of honor, of truth and morality are pushed aside, and the most frightful examples of the consequences of their disregard do not seem to make any impression. Races must be run, primma donnas must be idolized, and industry must be despoiled that pleasure may be enjoyed and high life indulged

We turn from the picture with the most pain ul feelings. We reverse the opinion of Burke, and assert that vice, in losing outward its deformity does not lose its grossness, but that its progress. though gilded for a time by success, is still the basest and most unprofitable of human produc-

NEW SITES FOR A CITY POST OFFICE.- We learn that the Post Office Department has experienced a good deal of trouble in its efforts to secure a new location for our city Post Office. The committee appointed by the Department at Washington has examined into the merits of some ten or a dozen applications, and have found only two sites that come up to the mark—the one "the old brick church" location, fronting the Park, Beekman street and Nassau-the other, on the opposite side of the Park, in Chambers street, being nothing more nor less than the site now occupied by Burton's theatre. The brick church property has been bought by Wesley and others, upon a speculation, at \$180,000, more or less; but we understand there is some difficulty in getting a legal title to it. However that may be, if Uncle Sam should be willing to risk it, and think the location well worth three or four hundred thousand dollars, we suppose that Wesley & Co. will experience very little difficulty in transferring the property. The Committee of the Department, as between the "brick church" and Burton, are hesitating "which of the two to choose." A pretty big figure is asked for the church site on account, perhaps, of the superior sanctity of the place; while Burton's location being only that of a theatre, may be had at a figure of a hundred thousand or so less than the asking price of the holders of the church. It has been reported that Burton had sold, but he is still in the market, awaiting, we suppose, the decision of the government agents. When they shall have made their decision the public will be duly informed whether the site for our future city Post Office is that of the "old brick church" or Burton's theatre.

CORRUPT LEGISLATION .- The system of the lobby spoils and plunder legislation at Washington has arrived at the highest degree of perfection. They have recently passed a whole string of land speculating railroad bills, without leaving a trace behind. The committees made no reports, there were no inquiries, no applications for the appropriations, no explanations, and they have left us not a vestige of information as to the division of these spoil among the speculators inside, or outside among the lobby. By this system of legislation "mum's the word," and it works to a charm; for within a few weeks, without an effort in any case, fifteen or twenty millions of dollars worth of public property have been pocketed or secured by the spoilsmen concerned in this royal game of "one good turn deserves another." And Mr. Pierce signs these speculating railroad bills without a why or a wherefore, while other bills making appropriations to clear out rivers and harbors are killed with a veto because they violate the federal constitution. Bah!

The next instalment for the benefit of the plunder jobbers will be the new patent right scheme under consideration in the Senate. We may expect, in the full development and suc. cess of this plot, a new term of monopoly to all the old patent monopolies-pistols, plows, prices given 2,000 and 3,000 bags, at steady prices, the if Mexico bad any friends. But to show that so vereignty cover the question of polygamy? I planing machines, and what not, of

last twenty, twenty-five or thirty years. To this end we understand that the chinery of the lobby at Washington is in perfect trim, and well oiled throughout, and that it includes newspaper editors, reporters, &c., in any quantity, and cheap for cash. We should infer, from the special pleading of some of our city cotemporaries, that at least one gallant che valier of the fraternity has a pretty long finger in the pie. And why not? Does not the good book say that "where the carcass is there will the vultures be gathered together?" But what is to be the end of all this? We look at the condition of Mexico, and turn down the leaf.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Wash ORAND SCHEME OF PLUNDER BEFORE CONGRES POSITION OF OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE EANSAS TROUBLES—DOINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, ETC. WASHINGTON, June 16, 1856.

One of the greatest schemes for getting possession of millions of property is now before the House of Represen-atives. It is a bill to do away with all appeals to the Supreme Court or the United States District Courts as to and titles in California, and to make the decisions of the Board of Commissioners there final in all cases. It is first in order as seen as the House meets; and such mea-sures have been adopted as it is supposed will secure its passage. So large is the interest at stake, that it is said an unlimited amount of money has been raised to insure its success. The bill should be thoroughly scrutinized, and on no account should the Board of Commissioners be made irresponsible, after the melancholy experience the

The President and Cabinet are very uneasy as to our relations with England. The gravest fears are expressed, and orders have been given to all the Navy Yards to ex pedite the work on hand. It may not be generally known that we possess a great-

er number of effective cannon, of the latest construction than all Europe combined. Such, however, is the fact. A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps ex-pressed his belief this morning that England would simply hand Mr. Dallas his passports, and cease diplomatic in

tercourse with us till the exit of Pierce. A strong effort is now being made on the part of a number of gentlemen who arrived here on Saturday from Kansas, together with Dr. Stringfellow and South ern members of Congress, to induce the President te withdraw the United States troops from Kansas, in order, as they allege, that they may settle the difficulty among themselves—in other words, to let the pro-slavery and free State men fight it out. The President, I am informed. gave them no satisfaction. I am assured that the Presi dent will not be bound by the recommendation of the Senate, should it pass that body, to send General Scott to Kansas, but, on the contrary, will permit of no interfer ence in the plan which has been marked out by him for the settlement of the Kansas difficulties. Already, an additional force of United States infantry and dragoons have been ordered to join Col. Sumner, whose instructions are of a more positive and definite character than any which have thus far been given to him.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day, when the whole subject was discussed. The President is determined to adopt some measure to settle the difficulty as speedily as

The Democratic National Committee, who have been in session here for some days, closed up their business to day. They have appointed John W. Forney (who is to be stationed here) to attend to the confidential business during the campaign. A good deal of excitement and bad feeling has been produced by this announcement. There is also a rumor this evening that Forney is to go back into the Union newspaper. Quite a number of leading democrats now here declare open rebellion at this movement. The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of John

A. Godfrey as Consul to Guayamas, and Absalom F Hedges as Indian Agent at Oregon. Mr. Sumner is at Mr. Blair's country residence.

According to information received at the State Depart ment, the government of Bengal has established three ouses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners thrown ashore on the Sunderbunds. Each house has a supply o buiscuit, and a catamarin is attached to each.

A screw pile lighthouse has been creeted on the exremity of the sheal to the castward from Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank river, North Carolina. An interesting and important case is pending in the Cir cuit Court for the District of Columbia, involving a claim to the Almadin quicksilver mines in California. Hon, Robert J. Walker, one of the claimants, is largely in

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1856.

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss., submitted a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President to communi cate a copy of the instructions to Mr. Buchanan on "free ships making free goods," and Mr. Buchanan's letter to Lord Clarendon on the same subject.

Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., said it would be remem bered he had carefully abstained from uttering, during the present session, one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occur parties, in order that he might, on some suitable occasion, present a measure of harmony, justice and peace tion in the sincerity of an bonest heart, desiring to properiate no particular party nor section would not present his bill as a partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, but, like the sailor, he desired to go in a gang by himself. He was the representative of a little State (Delaware) which occupies middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the confede racy. The northern county of that State, with lifty thou sand inhabitants has scarcely one hundred slaves the sand inhabitants, has scarcely one hundred slaves; the southern is as grossly pro-slavery as Georgia. The middie country is the one which gave him his birth, and is conservate and fairly divided in opinion. But the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union, and prevent rupture if possible. He had objections to Kansas coming into the Union now as a sovereign State. One reason was, there is not a federal population of twenty thousand, exclusive of Indiffs and oddors not taxed. There is a feeling in the North, which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union. He stated his objections both to Mr. Douglas' and Mr. Seward's bills, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referred to the latest accounts from that Territory, asking shall we sit by when forty men were recently siain, and the excitement constantly increasing, and towns sacked and plundered, without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things? It is only by justice that peace can be restowed. Some laws in Kansases, (continued Mr. Clayton.) are palpably unjust and unconstitutional; and these it is the daily of Congress to repeal. One of them procinims that no man shall vote until he swears to support the Fugitive Slave law. He repeated that it was unjust and crual towards one section of this Union, and was insulting to any honorable man who differed from hiu regarding that law. It was a dangerous and unexampled precedent, and contrary to the Nebraska bill. Another law of Kansas denies to any man the right to speak or print against the existence or legality of slavery in that Territory, and punishes those infracting the statute with lard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two verre—it does not say how man the right to speak or print against the existence or legality of slavery in that Territory, and punishes those infracting the statute with lard habor in the penitentiary for not less than two verre—it does not say how many more. This shows the dis southern is as grossly pro-slavery as Georgia. The mid die county is the one which gave him his birth, and is

informed him that there was not much the matter with Mr. Summer. Dr. Boyle encloses a letter from Dr. Mil-ler, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Sumner's condi-tion has not been so critical as has been represented by THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. Anams, (dem.) of Mich., made a speech in support of his bill proposing to extend the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and exclude foreign criminals and prupers from voting, in order to prevent these and European serfs from controlling elections, thus perling our liberties— He said the South are more interested in this subject than the North, and essayed to prove the assertion by reference to statistics.

HODE SIAND AND HIS SUMMER ASSAULT.

subject than the North, and essayed to prove the assertion by reference to statistics.

Mr. James (dem.) of R. I., presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature condemning the assault on Mr. Summer by Mr. Brooks. He said while he had the henor to hold a seat in the Senate, he should defeud here or elsewhere, if need be, the freedom of debate.

Mr. Brown (dem.) of Miss., remarked that he had not seen on the part of any one an attempt to restrain the utmost freedom of debate. If a man departs from his legitimate sphere to make an attack upon another, he must hold himself responsible and take the consequences.

Mr. Sewand, (nigger worshipper,) of N. Y., differed widely from Mr. Brown as to propriety and courtesy. It is not the right of individual members that are involved—States only are here represented. We are not persons or individuals, but we are the representatives of States, and whenever we forget our States, and bring ourselves and interests, our rights and wishes before this assembly we make as great a mistake as the tragedian who turns aside to perpetrate a jesty in the tragedy which is being enacted. The constitution prevents as Senator from being called to an account elsewhere than n the Senate for words spoen in debate.

Mr. Brown replied this was a controversy between individuals, and not between States. If he were to inflict a gross personal insult on tee Senator, as a man and a gentleman, he would be responsible to him elsewhere, but not as a Senator.

Mr. Sewan reald the States and Union were deeply in-

but not as a Senator.

Mr. Sewarn said the States and Union were deeply interested in having their opinions and policy maintained and defended by their representatives, and repeated that a Senator could not elsewhere be called to account for words spoken in debate.

words spoken in debate.

Messrs. Brown and Rum, of North Carolina, opposed.

Messrs. Brown and Ram. of North Carolina, opposed the printing of the resolutions.

Mr. Tooms, of Georgia, differed from the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, and denies that the constitution legalizes calumny and protects calumniators.

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Seward whether, if any one should say the Senator from New York could not open his mouth without uttering a faischood, it would not be a personal insult for which the person so speaking should be held responsible.

Mr. Seward replied, that everything which could be said against him had been said, but he had a philosophical rule which had served him through life, and which he thus expressed: "A modest, decent, well-bred man will not offend me, and no other can."

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Thursday.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo.

A large meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held here on Saturday evening, to adopt measures for an appropriate reception to Mr. Fillmore. Resolu-tions complimentary to Mr. Fillmore were unanimously

Boston, June 16, 1656. Gov. Reeder was to-day introduced by Hon. Samuel H.

Whalley to about one hundred of the leading business citizens of Boston, in the hall of the Union Bank building. He made a short address relating to the political, social, and financial interests involved in the struggle in Kansas. He will address a public meeting to-morrow, to be heft in Tremont Temple.

Gov. Clark on his Travels. HONESDALE, Pa., June 16, 1856.

Gov. Clark and family have been visiting Honesdale for a few days, as the guests of Z. H. Russell, Esq. They left this morning with a large party, by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Scranton, and will return on Wednesday. Gov. Clark will be in Albany about the 20th.

The New York State Temperance Society holds its semi-

New York State Temperance Society.

annual meeting, in the Capitol building, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., to commence at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. Tyng; will be one of the speakers. Presentation to Hon. John P. Hale.

ALBANY, June 16, 1856.

DOVER, N. H., June 16, 1856.

Hon. John P. Hale was presented by Mayor Pierce, in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, with an elegant silver salver, from the citizens of Dover, for his exertions in the cause of freedom. Mr. Hale responded to the gift

The Accident to the Steam Frigate Merris

Mac.
BAITIMORE, June 16, 1856.
New Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are re-

cived.

The injury to the United States steam frigate Merrimac onsisted of wearing away the plummer boxes of the engine. The Merrimac had arrived at Key West, from whence the Fulton was despatched to Havana for machinery.

Disastrous Fires at Cincinnati.

At a fire in this city on Saturday night, the tin shop of Wm. S. Stephenson & Son, and the stores occupied by Wm. Young, saddler, and Josiah Paul, leather dealer, on Main street, were destroyed. Loss \$20,000. Partial instruction.

Main street, were desay, the surance.

At the same time a fire broke out on the corner of Western row and George street, destroying the large block occupied by Rogers' boot and 'shoe store; Joseph Fletcher, leather store; Morris & Talbot, lock manufacturers, and Mr. Force, hat and cap manufacturer. Loss about \$20,000. Mostly insured.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found.

Long Branch, June 16, 1856.

The body of a man was picked up to-day by the fishermen, about three miles off the shore here. He is superposed to be about twenty five years old. His height is posed to be about twenty-five years old. His height is about five feet eight inches. In his vest pocket was found a box marked J. D. Chase, watchmaker, Fulton street, Brooklyn, and a brown camee bosom stud, marked M. G. R. The body is in a preserved state, with the exception of the head, which is all decayed or eaten off.

The Marion at Charleston.
Charleston, S. C., June 14, 1856.
The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain W.
Foster, from New York, arrived here this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 82%; Reading Railrond, 44%; Long Island Railroad, 12%; Morris Canal, 13%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46%.

Cotton market stiffer; sales to day, 2,600 bales, at 10%c. for middling. Sales of the week, 17.200 bales. Increase in the receipts, up to the present time, over those of last year, 515,600 bales. Stock on hand, 95,600 bales. Coffee—Sales of the week, 2,500 bales; stock on hand, 25,600 bales; prime, 10%c. a 11c. Sugar—7%c. a 8%c. Mess pork—\$18.

Buffalo, June 16—6 P. M.

83.c. Mess pork—\$18.

BUFFAIO, June 16—6 P. M.

Flour closes better. Sales, 600 barrels, at \$5 25 for choice Wisconsin, \$5 50 for choice Indiana, \$8 for extra Ohio, and \$6 25 for double extra do. Wheat quiet. Sales, 45,000 bushels, at 30c. for sightly damaged, and 33c. for sound, from store. Oats and rye quiet. Canal freights—13c. for corn, and 17c. for wheat, to New York. Receipts for the forty-eight hours up to noon:—10,483 barrels flour, 46,254 bushels wheat, 113,264 bushels corn, 3,500 bushels rye. Canal exports for the same time:—64,922 bushels wheat, 142,432 bushels corn, 7,750 bushels oats, 4,700 bushels rye.

Oswego. June 16—6 P. M.

4,700 bushels rye.

Oswego, June 16—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Sales at \$6 75 a \$7 for extra Canadian and Oswego. Wheat—light demand. Sales, 12,000 bushels heated corn, at 28c., and sound at 37½c. Receipts to day —6,000 bushels flour, 61,000 bushels whea; 5,600. bushels corn, 20,000 bushels rye.

Chicago, June 16, 1856.

Shipments to-day, 1,465 bbls. flour and 1,555 bushels of wheat, to Buffalo; 24,500 bushels wheat to Oswego, and 1,055 bushels to Kingston; 9,655 bushels corn to Buffalo; 3,555 bushels to Oswego, and 355 bushels to Ogdensburg. Wheat dull.

A neatly constructed play, in three acts, entitled

Clarisea Harlowe," and founded on Richardson's celebrated novel of that name, was produced at this theatre last night. It is an adaptation from the piece which was brought out in Paris a few seasons ago, and which had such a successful run. The English version is said to be the work of an American fady, and a very creditable performance it is. She has preserved the spirit of the French original, which was remarkable for its truthfulness and freedom from exaggeration—qualities not usually to be found in the works of modern French dramatists. while at the same time she has succeeded in divestng it of its Gallicism of sentiment and style. he interest of the piece is sustained throughout by a succession of picturesque and striking situations, each of hem a study in itself, and betraying its artistic origin; and the proof of the skill with which it is put tegether, is the regret which the spectator feels at the failing of the curtain, that the story is so soon brought to a close. The xcellent acting of Miss Keene, in the part of the heroine, contributed in no small degree to this feeling. She invested the character with a natural grace and carnestess which fully realised the ideal of the novelist, and which carried away the sympathics of the audience. Mr. Dickenson, an actor of a good deal of promise, was not quite dashing or forcible enough for the role of Lovelace, but on the whole he rendered the character very creditably and with a fair conception of its spirit. When he feels more confidence in the part, he will be able to give to it more confidence in the part, he will be able to give to it the full effect of the suggestiens which his own good taste evidently haspired, but which his timidity prevented him acting upon to their proper extent. Miss Kate Reignolds as Jenny, and Jordan as Macdonald, were both excelent in their way. The cast altogether was unexceptionable, and if the piece did not meet with a beisterous success, it received the much higher meed of critical approbation. At its close Miss Keene was called before the curtain, and received the well deserved tribute of the audience for her admirable performance.